



New Mexico Labor Market Review

Volume 23, No. 4, May 31, 1994

HIGHLIGHTS - April 1994

...Total nonagricultural employment at 647,000 in April, is some 24,500 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level.

...Construction continues to lead all major industry groups in the rate of job growth by adding 4,500 workers for substantial 13.3 percent growth over the year.

...Total nonfarm payroll employment in Albuquerque now stands at 296,400, an over the year gain of 10,300 jobs or 3.6 percent.

...The April 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.1 percent, down a slight on tenth of a point from the 5.2 percent rate in March and February.

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Governor

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Secretary

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Unemployment Rates
Seasonally Adjusted



Beginning this January, the U.S. and all state's labor force estimates are based on a totally redesigned household survey and collection methodology. These improvements in the Current Population Survey (CPS) however mean that the January 1994 estimates are not comparable with labor force estimates produced prior to January as illustrated in the adjoining graph.

Labor Force Estimates (Household Survey Based)

United States (in thousands)

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	129,682	129,718	-36	0.0%
Employment	121,604	120,844	+760	+0.6%
Unemployment	8,078	8,874	-796	-9.0%
Rate	6.2%	6.8%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	6.4%	6.5%		

New Mexico

The April 1994 seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in New Mexico was 5.1 percent, down a slight one tenth of a point from the 5.2 percent rate in March and February but down substantially from 5.9 percent in January. The New Mexico seasonally adjusted unemployment rate continues its trend below the comparable U.S. rate throughout 1994. The U.S. seasonally adjusted rate in January was 6.7 percent, 6.5 percent in February and March, dropping to 6.4 percent in April. This run of New Mexico unemployment rates below the national average agrees with New Mexico's nonagricultural job growth strength. New Mexico job growth in April was 4.0 percent over the year or roughly twice the national rate.

Data from the Covered Employment and Wages program for the third quarter of 1993, which became available recently, show that employment in New Mexico continued to increase

rapidly into the second half of 1993. The Covered Employment and Wages series is drawn from the administrative records of the Unemployment Insurance system and provides the foundation for the employment data system. Overall state job growth from third quarter 1992 (1992-III) to third quarter 1993 (1993-III) was 25,100 or 4.3 percent. The nonagricultural sector showing the most rapid growth from 1992-III to 1993-III was construction, with growth of 5,300 or 16.3 percent. Construction growth accounted for more than one-fifth of total growth. Other private sector categories posting strong growth include manufacturing (1,700 or 4.1 percent), retail trade (4,200 or 3.5 percent), finance, insurance and real estate (1,000 or 3.8 percent) and services (5,800 or 3.8 percent). The public sector saw a decrease in federal government employment, while employment in state and local government increased.

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	784,700	773,900	+10,800	+1.4%
Employment	744,900	733,600	+11,300	+1.5%
Unemployment	39,800	40,300	-500	-1.2%
Rate	5.1%	5.2%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	5.1%	5.2%		

Albuquerque MSA 1/

The Albuquerque MSA's unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) dropped four tenths of a point to 3.5 percent in April 1994. The redefined MSA, now including Valencia and Sandoval Counties as well as Bernalillo County, tied for 30th in a ranking of unemployment rates among New Mexico's Counties and MSA's. The Santa Fe MSA had the lowest unemployment rate at 3.0 percent, while the Las Cruces MSA ranked 9th with a rate of 6.9 percent. Luna County continued to post the highest unemployment rate at 23.9 percent.

Bernalillo County experienced more than one-third of the total state job growth, 9,900 or 3.9 percent. Other counties reporting strong job growth included Colfax (300 or 6.1 percent), Dona Ana (1,750 or 3.7 percent), Grant (540 or 6.7 percent), Lincoln (300 or 4.0 percent), McKinley (1,040 or 5.8 percent), Rio Arriba (320 or 4.7 percent), Sandoval (2,280 or 22 percent), San Miguel (450 or 6.7 percent), Santa Fe (2,580 or 5.4 percent), Taos (330 or 4.3 percent), and Valencia (960 or 12.2 percent).

	Prel. Apr. 1994	Revised Mar. 1994	Change From Mar. 1994	Percent Change From Mar. '94
Civilian Labor Force	338,200	335,000	+3,200	+1.0%
Employment	326,500	321,800	+4,700	+1.5%
Unemployment	11,700	13,200	-1,500	-11.4%
Rate	3.5%	3.9%		
Rate (seasonally adjusted)	3.7%	4.1%		

New Mexico Labor Force Estimates 1/ Not Seasonally Adjusted

	PRELIMINARY APRIL 1994				REVISED MARCH 1994				Absolute Change			Percent Change		
	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Rate	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.	Labor Force	Empl.	Unemp.
STATEWIDE	784,674	744,908	39,766	5.1%	773,943	733,633	40,310	5.2%	10,731	11,275	-544	1.4%	1.5%	-1.3%
Albuquerque MSA 2/	338,183	326,528	11,655	3.4%	335,050	321,803	13,247	4.0%	3,133	4,725	-1,592	0.9%	1.5%	-12.0%
Bernalillo	281,327	271,797	9,530	3.4%	278,638	267,864	10,774	3.9%	2,689	3,933	-1,244	1.0%	1.5%	-11.5%
Sandoval	34,415	33,109	1,306	3.8%	34,127	32,630	1,497	4.4%	288	479	-191	0.8%	1.5%	-17.8%
Valencia	22,440	21,621	819	3.6%	22,284	21,308	976	4.4%	156	313	-157	0.7%	1.5%	-16.1%
Las Cruces MSA 3/	64,221	59,766	4,455	6.9%	63,674	59,017	4,657	7.3%	547	749	-202	0.9%	1.3%	-4.3%
Santa Fe MSA 4/	75,657	73,425	2,232	3.0%	74,008	71,991	2,017	2.7%	1,649	1,434	215	2.2%	2.0%	10.7%
Catron	1,151	993	158	13.7%	1,137	970	167	14.7%	14	23	-9	1.2%	2.4%	-5.4%
Chaves	24,168	23,061	1,107	4.6%	24,076	22,907	1,169	4.9%	92	154	-62	0.4%	0.7%	-5.3%
Cibola	9,178	8,460	718	7.8%	9,032	8,276	756	8.4%	146	184	-38	1.6%	2.2%	-5.0%
Colfax	6,581	6,188	393	6.0%	6,411	6,082	329	5.1%	170	106	64	2.7%	1.7%	19.5%
Curry	19,070	18,187	883	4.6%	18,844	17,979	865	4.6%	226	208	18	1.2%	1.2%	2.1%
De Baca	1,010	968	42	4.2%	992	961	31	3.1%	18	7	11	1.8%	0.7%	35.5%
Eddy	23,204	21,708	1,496	6.4%	22,895	21,370	1,525	6.7%	309	338	-29	1.3%	1.6%	-1.9%
Grant	11,982	11,348	634	5.3%	11,901	11,231	670	5.6%	81	117	-36	0.7%	1.0%	-5.4%
Guadalupe	1,828	1,678	150	8.2%	1,797	1,635	162	9.0%	31	43	-12	1.7%	2.6%	-7.4%
Harding	559	527	32	5.7%	549	522	27	4.9%	10	5	5	1.8%	1.0%	18.5%
Hidalgo	3,127	3,007	120	3.8%	3,102	2,991	111	3.6%	25	16	9	0.8%	0.5%	8.1%
Lea	25,778	24,440	1,338	5.2%	25,385	24,133	1,252	4.9%	393	307	86	1.5%	1.3%	6.9%
Lincoln	6,486	6,161	325	5.0%	6,379	6,037	342	5.4%	107	124	-17	1.7%	2.1%	-5.0%
Luna	9,154	6,963	2,191	23.9%	8,714	6,804	1,910	21.9%	440	159	281	5.0%	2.3%	14.7%
McKinley	25,813	24,317	1,496	5.8%	25,312	23,903	1,409	5.6%	501	414	87	2.0%	1.7%	6.2%
Mora	1,620	1,302	318	19.6%	1,558	1,294	264	16.9%	62	8	54	4.0%	0.6%	20.5%
Otero	20,508	19,261	1,247	6.1%	20,209	18,992	1,217	6.0%	299	269	30	1.5%	1.4%	2.5%
Quay	5,013	4,709	304	6.1%	4,885	4,648	237	4.9%	128	61	67	2.6%	1.3%	28.3%
Rio Arriba	16,077	14,488	1,589	9.9%	15,722	14,144	1,578	10.0%	355	344	11	2.3%	2.4%	0.7%
Roosevelt	8,057	7,772	285	3.5%	7,832	7,536	296	3.8%	225	236	-11	2.9%	3.1%	-3.7%
San Juan	44,113	40,727	3,386	7.7%	43,241	39,972	3,269	7.6%	872	755	117	2.0%	1.9%	3.6%
San Miguel	11,554	10,870	684	5.9%	11,485	10,801	684	6.0%	69	69	0	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%
Sierra	3,597	3,451	146	4.1%	3,489	3,332	157	4.5%	108	119	-11	3.1%	3.6%	-7.0%
Socorro	7,010	6,596	414	5.9%	6,836	6,455	381	5.6%	174	141	33	2.5%	2.2%	8.7%
Taos	13,309	11,659	1,650	12.4%	12,805	11,545	1,260	9.8%	504	114	390	3.9%	1.0%	31.0%
Torrance	4,680	4,428	252	5.4%	4,646	4,384	262	5.6%	34	44	-10	0.7%	1.0%	-3.8%
Union	1,988	1,920	68	3.4%	1,978	1,920	58	2.9%	10	0	10	0.5%	0.0%	17.2%

1/ All estimates are made in strict accordance with methodology provided by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties

3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Doña Ana County

4/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe and Los Alamos Counties

March and April Unemployment Rates in New Mexico (highest to lowest)
Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREAS	PREL 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	23.9%
MORA	2	19.6%
CATRON	3	13.7%
TAOS	4	12.4%
RIO ARRIBA	5	9.9%
GUADALUPE	6	8.2%
CIBOLA	7	7.8%
SAN JUAN	8	7.7%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	6.9%
EDDY	10	6.4%
OTERO	11	6.1%
QUAY	11	6.1%
COLFAX	13	6.0%
SAN MIGUEL	14	5.9%
SOCORRO	14	5.9%
MCKINLEY	16	5.8%
HARDING	17	5.7%
TORRANCE	18	5.4%
GRANT	19	5.3%
LEA	20	5.2%
STATEWIDE		5.1%
LINCOLN	21	5.0%
CHAVES	22	4.6%
CURRY	22	4.6%
DE BACA	24	4.2%
SIERRA	25	4.1%
SANDOVAL	26	3.8%
HIDALGO	26	3.8%
VALENCIA	28	3.6%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.5%
BERNALILLO	30	3.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	30	3.4%
UNION	30	3.4%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	3.0%

AREAS	REVISED 1994 RANKING	MARCH 1994 RATE
LUNA	1	21.9%
MORA	2	16.9%
CATRON	3	14.7%
RIO ARRIBA	4	10.0%
TAOS	5	9.8%
GUADALUPE	6	9.0%
CIBOLA	7	8.4%
SAN JUAN	8	7.6%
LAS CRUCES MSA 2/	9	7.3%
EDDY	10	6.7%
SAN MIGUEL	11	6.0%
OTERO	11	6.0%
MCKINLEY	13	5.6%
GRANT	13	5.6%
TORRANCE	13	5.6%
SOCORRO	13	5.6%
LINCOLN	17	5.4%
STATEWIDE		5.2%
COLFAX	18	5.1%
HARDING	19	4.9%
LEA	19	4.9%
QUAY	19	4.9%
CHAVES	19	4.9%
CURRY	23	4.6%
SIERRA	24	4.5%
SANDOVAL	25	4.4%
VALENCIA	25	4.4%
ALBUQUERQUE MSA 1/	27	4.0%
BERNALILLO	28	3.9%
ROOSEVELT	29	3.8%
HIDALGO	30	3.6%
DE BACA	31	3.1%
UNION	32	2.9%
SANTA FE MSA 3/	33	2.7%

1/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties
2/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Dona Ana County
3/ Metropolitan Statistical Area - Santa Fe & Los Alamos Counties

New Mexico
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Seasonally adjusted nonagricultural employment was up by 6,300 jobs, or one percent, in April according to preliminary estimates. All major industry group with the exception of mining contributed to the over the month growth. Finance & insurance grew by 1.8 percent; construction and manufacturing by 1.6 percent each; and services, government, and trade by 1.0, 0.9, and 0.8 percent, respectively. Transportation & public utilities was up by 0.3 percent, while employment in mining remained unchanged in April.

Looking at the specific industry subsector detail, which must be done on a not seasonally adjusted basis, shows that construction hired 1,500 additional workers in April, almost evenly spread among the subsectors. Trade added 2,500 jobs, more than half in eating & drinking places. Services gained 1,800 jobs, distributed among health services, educational services, social services, and membership organizations. Government added 2,000 employees, largely in state government. Manufacturing was up by 500, about evenly spread between durable and nondurable goods. Finance & insurance added 500 jobs, with real estate providing most of the increase.

Total nonfarm employment (not seasonally adjusted) was some 24,500 jobs or 3.9 percent higher than its year ago level. All major industry groups contributed to the healthy growth, with most at growth rates exceeding four percent. Construction continues to lead all industry groups with 4,500 additional jobs for substantial 13.3 percent over the year growth. General

building contractors and special trade contractors were particularly strong. Construction employment in New Mexico has now surpassed its all-time high employment level achieved in 1985. Services gained the largest number of jobs, up 7,700 or 4.6 percent from this time last year. Social services, educational services, and membership organizations continue to provide the driving force for growth in the industry. Trade was right behind, adding 4,800 positions to its year ago level for 3.3 percent annual growth. Almost one half of the trade job growth was in eating and drinking places, with the remainder spread evenly among all other trade subsectors with the exception of apparel. Furniture & home furnishing as well as building materials & garden supplies were particularly strong. Construction, services, and trade together account for almost 70 percent of all nonfarm jobs created in New Mexico over the last year.

Government added 2,800 jobs to its payroll for 1.7 percent growth over the year. State supported universities and public education accounted for 80 percent of the government job gains. Manufacturing is up 1,900 jobs for 4.6 percent annual growth, lead by strength in electronic equipment and food & kindred products. Mining employment is up 1,100 for 3.2 percent growth, almost all in metal mining and oil & gas extraction. Finance & insurance and transportation & public utilities also added jobs with growth rates of 4.4 percent and 1.7 percent, respectively.

Albuquerque MSA (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)
Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
(Employer Survey Based)

Total nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque area rose by 1,300 jobs in April on a seasonally adjusted basis, according to preliminary estimates. The largest contributor to the seasonally adjusted increase was services, with a gain of 600. Finance, insurance, & real estate and retail trade each contributed an additional 300 jobs. In the remaining categories, there were small movements, both up and down, which largely offset one another.

On a not seasonally adjusted basis, Albuquerque saw an over the month gain of 2,700 jobs in April. Retail trade and services together accounted for nearly three-fourths of the total increase, while these two categories account for barely one-half of total employment. Eating & drinking places and building materials & garden supplies (part of other retail trade) supplied nearly all of the gain in retail trade, while the expansion in services was dominated by health services, hotels & lodging places and all other services (particularly educational services, amusement & recreation services, and animal, landscape & horticultural services). The over the month increase in construction was

about average for April, while transportation declined slightly more than normally expected. The April rise in manufacturing jobs was broadly based, with several industrial categories contributing modest additions.

Nonfarm payroll employment in the Albuquerque MSA now totals 296,400, which is 10,300 jobs (+3.6 percent) more than in April 1993. Construction leads all other industrial divisions in terms of rate of job growth over the year; construction's over the year gain of 2,700 represents a robust 16.2 percent rate of annual job growth. Services boasts the largest numerical growth figure, with 3,600 more jobs than a year ago; this figure represents a growth rate of 4.1 percent. Finance, insurance, & real estate, manufacturing, and trade continue to be very strong, with year to year growth rates of 4.6 percent, 3.1 percent, and 2.9 percent respectively. Government continues to show a more modest two percent increase. Transportation & public utilities has been below its year ago level for the past twelve months.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
—Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	CHANGE FROM MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	648,100	641,800	6,300
MINING	16,800	16,800	0
CONSTRUCTION	38,900	38,300	600
MANUFACTURING	44,100	43,400	700
DURABLE GOODS	29,500	29,000	500
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,600	14,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	30,000	29,900	100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	152,400	151,200	1,200
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,200	26,100	100
RETAIL TRADE	126,200	125,100	1,100
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,800	28,300	500
SERVICES	175,000	173,300	1,700
GOVERNMENT	162,100	160,600	1,500

ALBUQUERQUE MSA
 (Bernalillo, Sandoval & Valencia Counties)

	PRELIM APR 1994	REVISED MAR 1994	CHANGE FROM MAR
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	297,000	295,700	1,300
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,600	19,600	0
MANUFACTURING	27,000	26,900	100
DURABLE GOODS	20,400	20,500	-100
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,600	6,400	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,400	-100
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	71,300	71,100	200
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,400	15,500	-100
RETAIL TRADE	55,900	55,600	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	16,000	15,700	300
SERVICES	91,400	90,800	600
GOVERNMENT	59,400	59,200	200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th of the month.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

NEW MEXICO	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	1993-1994	
	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	MAR 1994	APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	647,000	638,100	622,300	1,900	24,800
GOODS PRODUCING	98,200	96,100	90,700	2,100	7,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	548,800	542,000	531,800	6,800	17,000
MINING	16,400	16,300	15,300	100	1,100
Metal Mining	1,800	1,700	1,500	100	300
Bituminous Coal, Quarrying etc	4,200	4,200	4,500	0	-300
Oil & Gas Extraction	10,400	10,400	9,300	0	1,100
CONSTRUCTION	38,300	36,800	33,800	1,500	4,500
MANUFACTURING	43,500	43,000	41,600	500	1,900
DURABLE GOODS	29,200	28,900	28,300	300	900
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	2,100	2,100	0	0
Machinery(except electric)	2,600	2,500	2,600	100	0
Elec & Electronic Equip	8,000	7,900	7,200	100	800
Transportation Equipment	3,600	3,700	3,800	-100	-200
Other Durable Goods	12,900	12,700	12,600	200	300
NONDURABLE GOODS	14,300	14,100	13,300	200	1,000
Food & Kindred Products	4,100	4,000	3,700	100	400
Textile & Apparel	2,800	2,800	2,700	0	100
Other Nondurable Goods	7,400	7,300	6,900	100	500
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,900	29,900	29,400	0	500
TRANSPORTATION	16,300	16,200	15,300	100	1,000
Railroad Transportation	1,500	1,500	1,500	0	0
Trucking & Warehousing	7,600	7,600	7,300	0	300
Other Transportation	7,200	7,100	6,500	100	700
COMMUNICATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	13,600	13,700	14,100	-100	-500
Communication	5,600	5,700	5,800	-100	-200
Elec, Gas, & Sanitary Services	8,000	8,000	8,300	0	-300
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	150,700	148,200	145,900	2,500	4,800
WHOLESALE TRADE	26,000	25,900	25,300	100	700
Durable Goods	14,900	14,800	14,600	100	300
Nondurable Goods	11,100	11,100	10,700	0	400
RETAIL TRADE	124,700	122,300	120,600	2,400	4,100
Bldg Material & Mobile Homes	5,200	4,900	4,900	300	300
General Merchandise Stores	14,200	13,800	13,700	400	500
Food Stores	16,200	16,000	15,900	200	300
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	15,600	15,500	15,300	100	300
Apparel & Accessories	4,900	4,900	5,000	0	-100
Furniture & Furnishing	5,400	5,400	5,000	0	400
Eating & Drinking Places	48,400	47,000	46,300	1,400	2,100
Miscellaneous Retail	14,800	14,800	14,500	0	300
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	28,600	28,100	27,400	500	1,200
Depository Institutions	10,300	10,200	10,100	100	200
Insurance Carriers	5,000	4,900	4,800	100	200
Insurance Agents	3,100	3,100	3,000	0	100
Real Estate	6,600	6,300	6,100	300	500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,600	3,600	3,400	0	200
SERVICES	174,100	172,300	166,400	1,800	7,700
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12,900	12,700	12,500	200	400
Personal Services	6,200	6,200	6,000	0	200
Business Services	24,700	24,600	24,400	100	300
Health Services	43,200	42,700	41,500	500	1,700
Legal Services	4,800	4,800	4,800	0	0
Educational Services	7,900	7,500	7,300	400	600
Social Services	14,800	14,400	13,300	400	1,500
Membership Organizations	12,200	11,800	11,400	400	800
Engineering & Management Services	27,500	27,500	26,300	0	1,200
Other Services	19,900	20,100	18,900	-200	1,000
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	165,500	163,500	162,700	2,000	2,800
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	31,200	31,100	31,500	100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	134,300	132,400	131,200	1,900	3,100
State Government 2/	60,700	59,300	59,300	1,400	1,400
Universities	28,300	27,900	27,200	400	1,100
Local Government	73,600	73,100	71,900	500	1,700
Schools	45,700	45,700	44,500	0	1,200

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

ALBUQUERQUE MSA (BERNALILLO, SANDOVAL, & VALENCIA COUNTIES)	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	APR CHANGE FROM	
	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	MAR 1994	APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 1/	296,400	293,700	286,100	2,700	10,300
GOODS PRODUCING	46,100	45,600	42,600	500	3,500
SERVICE PRODUCING	250,300	248,100	243,500	2,200	6,800
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	19,400	19,100	16,700	300	2,700
MANUFACTURING	26,700	26,500	25,900	200	800
Durable Goods	20,200	20,100	19,600	100	600
Nondurable Goods	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,300	13,000	-200	-700
Transportation	7,300	7,500	7,600	-200	-300
Communication & Public Utilities	5,000	5,000	5,400	0	-400
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	70,700	69,700	68,700	1,000	2,000
WHOLESALE TRADE	15,300	15,400	14,800	-100	500
Durable Goods	9,400	9,400	9,200	0	200
Nondurable Goods	5,900	6,000	5,600	-100	300
RETAIL TRADE	55,400	54,300	53,900	1,100	1,500
General Merchandise Stores	5,700	5,600	5,600	100	100
Food Stores	6,400	6,400	6,200	0	200
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	6,200	6,100	5,800	100	400
Eating & Drinking Places	22,000	21,300	21,400	700	600
Other Retail Trade	15,100	14,900	14,900	200	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	16,000	15,600	15,300	400	700
Depository Institutions	4,600	4,600	4,500	0	100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brokers	5,500	5,400	5,200	100	300
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	5,900	5,600	5,600	300	300
SERVICES	91,300	90,400	87,700	900	3,600
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	4,000	3,800	4,100	200	-100
Personal Services	3,000	3,000	2,900	0	100
Business Services	17,200	17,100	15,700	100	1,500
Health Services	20,900	20,700	20,300	200	600
Social Services	6,300	6,300	5,800	0	500
Membership Organizations	3,800	3,800	3,700	0	100
Engineering & Management Services	19,600	19,500	18,900	100	700
Other Services	16,500	16,200	16,300	300	200
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	60,000	59,900	58,800	100	1,200
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	14,400	14,500	14,700	-100	-300
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	45,600	45,400	44,100	200	1,500
State Government 2/	18,100	18,000	17,400	100	700
Local Government	27,500	27,400	26,700	100	800

1/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

2/ Includes employees of federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment
Not Seasonally Adjusted

LAS CRUCES MSA (DONA ANA COUNTY) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	APR CHANGE FROM	
	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	MAR 1994	APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	47,850	46,630	46,200	400	650
GOODS PRODUCING	4,950	4,800	5,150	150	-200
SERVICE PRODUCING	42,100	41,830	41,050	250	1,050
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	2,600	2,500	2,700	100	-100
MANUFACTURING	2,350	2,300	2,450	50	-100
Durable Goods	750	750	800	0	-50
Nondurable Goods	1,600	1,550	1,650	50	-50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,700	1,700	1,650	0	50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	9,950	9,650	9,750	300	-100
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,100	1,050	1,000	50	100
RETAIL TRADE	8,850	8,800	8,700	50	150
General Merchandise Stores	1,200	1,150	1,200	50	0
Food Stores	1,150	1,150	1,200	0	-50
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,500	6,300	0	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	1,950	1,900	1,900	50	50
SERVICES	9,900	9,900	9,300	0	600
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	16,600	16,500	16,500	100	100
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	3,700	3,700	3,900	0	-200
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	14,900	14,800	14,600	100	300
State Government	7,900	7,800	7,700	100	200
Local Government	7,000	7,000	6,900	0	100

SANTA FE MSA (SANTA FE & LOS ALAMOS COUNTIES) 1/	PRELIM	REVISED	REVISED	APR CHANGE FROM	
	APR 1994	MAR 1994	APR 1993	MAR 1994	APR 1993
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT 2/	67,400	66,800	65,900	600	1,500
GOODS PRODUCING	5,450	5,200	5,100	250	350
SERVICE PRODUCING	61,950	61,600	60,800	350	1,150
CONSTRUCTION & MINING	3,300	3,100	3,100	200	200
MANUFACTURING	2,150	2,100	2,000	50	150
Durable Goods	1,300	1,300	1,200	0	100
Nondurable Goods	850	800	800	50	50
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	1,150	1,150	1,150	0	0
Transportation	650	650	600	0	50
Communication & Public Utilities	500	500	550	0	-50
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	14,050	13,750	13,700	300	350
WHOLESALE TRADE	1,250	1,250	1,150	0	100
RETAIL TRADE	12,800	12,500	12,550	300	250
General Merchandise Stores	1,100	1,100	1,150	0	-50
Eating & Drinking Places	5,200	5,000	5,100	200	100
Other Retail Trade	6,500	6,400	6,300	100	200
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	2,900	2,900	2,600	0	300
SERVICES	19,500	19,500	18,600	0	900
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	2,400	2,200	2,400	200	0
Health Services	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0
Other Services	12,500	12,700	11,600	-200	900
TOTAL GOVERNMENT	24,350	24,300	24,750	50	-400
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	1,650	1,600	1,650	50	0
STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENT	22,700	22,700	23,100	0	-400
State Government 3/	17,700	17,700	18,200	0	-500
Local Government	5,000	5,000	4,900	0	100

1/ In accordance with the CES Manual, those published data with less than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 50. Those published data with more than 2,000 employees are rounded to nearest 100.

2/ Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month.

3/ Includes employees of Los Alamos National Laboratory, federally funded state programs, state supported universities, and the three branches of state government.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS

Hours and Earnings of Production, Construction and Nonsupervisory Employees
Prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

NEW MEXICO	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	APR	MAR	APR	APR	MAR	APR	APR	MAR	APR
	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993
MINING	\$624.99	\$608.75	\$595.58	44.2	42.6	43.6	14.14	14.29	13.66
CONSTRUCTION	\$481.11	\$467.65	\$448.92	40.6	39.8	38.7	11.85	11.75	11.60
MANUFACTURING	\$416.83	\$406.62	\$392.52	41.6	40.5	40.3	10.02	10.04	9.74
Durable Goods	\$443.08	\$432.72	\$418.99	41.8	40.9	40.6	10.60	10.58	10.32
Nondurable Goods	\$356.34	\$348.08	\$335.41	41.1	39.6	39.6	8.67	8.79	8.47
COMMUNICATIONS	\$377.99	\$370.16	\$643.17	33.9	32.7	41.9	11.15	11.32	15.35
ELECTRIC, GAS, & SANITARY	\$701.66	\$703.70	\$682.88	43.5	43.6	45.8	16.13	16.14	14.91
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	\$226.01	\$226.31	\$227.92	30.5	30.5	30.8	7.41	7.42	7.40
Wholesale Trade	\$360.19	\$351.12	\$345.08	38.4	38.0	38.3	9.38	9.24	9.01
Retail Trade	\$200.39	\$200.86	\$205.51	29.0	28.9	29.4	6.91	6.95	6.99
BANKING	\$275.80	\$278.10	\$251.17	36.1	36.4	37.1	7.64	7.64	6.77

ALBUQUERQUE MSA	APR	MAR	APR	APR	MAR	APR	APR	MAR	APR
	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993
	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993	1994	1994	1993
MANUFACTURING	\$429.45	\$421.54	\$426.59	40.9	40.3	40.9	10.50	10.46	10.43
Durable Goods	\$468.95	\$462.48	\$462.18	41.5	41.0	41.6	11.30	11.28	11.11
Nondurable Goods	\$315.90	\$304.45	\$330.72	39.0	38.2	39.0	8.10	7.97	8.48

NOTE: Estimates include all full-time and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period which included the 12th day of the month. Self-employed, family workers, household workers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded. The average earnings are "gross" reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates but also such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differentials. The work week information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours due to absenteeism, labor turnover, part time work, overtime work etc.

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Historical data for the CPI series are available from the U.S. Department of Labor by writing to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 525 Griffin St., Rm. 221, Dallas, TX 75202, or by calling (214) 767-6970.

Index Base Year 1982-84 = 100

	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	PERCENT CHANGE	
CPI-U	147.4	147.2	144.0	Mar '94-Apr '94	Apr '93-Apr '94
CPI-W	144.7	144.4	141.6	0.1%	2.4%
				0.2%	2.2%

*CPI-U - All Urban Consumers *CPI-W - Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

INFLATION RATE (U.S. Average)
(Twelve Month % Change in CPI - U)



April Nonagricultural Employment Growth Rate by State (highest to lowest)

Year to Year change

STATE	PREL. 1994 RANKING	APRIL 1994 RATE
NEVADA	1	7.5%
IDAHO	2	6.3%
UTAH	3	5.9%
GEORGIA	4	4.6%
NEW MEXICO	5	3.9%
ARIZONA	6	3.6%
FLORIDA	7	3.5%
VIRGINIA	7	3.5%
MASSACHUSETTS	9	3.4%
MISSISSIPPI	10	3.3%
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	3.2%
TEXAS	12	3.1%
NORTH CAROLINA	13	3.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	13	3.0%
MISSOURI	15	2.8%
MINNESOTA	16	2.7%
COLORADO	16	2.7%
MICHIGAN	18	2.6%
WEST VIRGINIA	19	2.5%
TENNESSEE	19	2.5%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.5%
OREGON	19	2.5%
IOWA	23	2.4%
ALASKA	24	2.3%
WISCONSIN	25	2.2%
INDIANA	26	2.1%
MONTANA	26	2.1%
ARKANSAS	26	2.1%
UNITED STATES		2.1%
DELAWARE	29	1.9%
KANSAS	30	1.8%
WASHINGTON	31	1.7%
NEW JERSEY	32	1.6%
LOUISIANA	32	1.6%
ILLINOIS	32	1.6%
SOUTH CAROLINA	32	1.6%
RHODE ISLAND	32	1.6%
MAINE	37	1.5%
VERMONT	38	1.4%
ALABAMA	38	1.4%
WYOMING	40	1.2%
NEBRASKA	41	1.1%
KENTUCKY	41	1.1%
NEW YORK	43	1.0%
OKLAHOMA	43	1.0%
MARYLAND	43	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	46	0.7%
OHIO	46	0.7%
CONNECTICUT	48	0.1%
CALIFORNIA	49	-0.5%
HAWAII	50	-1.4%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	51	-1.5%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

STATE	REVENUE 1993 RANKING	1993 RATE
UTAH	1	5.1%
COLORADO	2	4.9%
IDAHO	3	4.5%
NEW MEXICO	4	4.4%
NEVADA	5	4.3%
NORTH CAROLINA	6	4.2%
FLORIDA	6	4.2%
TENNESSEE	8	4.0%
MISSISSIPPI	9	3.9%
GEORGIA	9	3.9%
ARIZONA	11	3.5%
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	3.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	3.1%
MONTANA	14	2.9%
OREGON	14	2.9%
ARKANSAS	14	2.9%
ALABAMA	14	2.9%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	2.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	19	2.8%
MINNESOTA	20	2.7%
TEXAS	20	2.7%
VERMONT	22	2.4%
MISSOURI	23	2.3%
VIRGINIA	23	2.3%
WEST VIRGINIA	23	2.3%
NEBRASKA	26	2.2%
WYOMING	27	2.1%
KENTUCKY	28	2.0%
WISCONSIN	29	1.8%
DELAWARE	29	1.8%
OKLAHOMA	31	1.7%
ILLINOIS	31	1.7%
MAINE	33	1.6%
IOWA	34	1.5%
WASHINGTON	35	1.4%
MICHIGAN	35	1.4%
UNITED STATES		1.3%
MASSACHUSETTS	37	1.3%
LOUISIANA	37	1.3%
INDIANA	37	1.3%
KANSAS	40	1.2%
NEW JERSEY	41	1.1%
OHIO	41	1.1%
ALASKA	41	1.1%
PENNSYLVANIA	44	0.8%
MARYLAND	45	0.7%
RHODE ISLAND	46	0.2%
CONNECTICUT	47	0.1%
NEW YORK	48	-0.2%
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	48	-0.2%
HAWAII	50	-0.3%
CALIFORNIA	51	-1.4%

National Labor Update from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

April 1994

Data from the household survey for 1994 are not directly comparable with data for 1993 and earlier years because of the introduction in January 1994 of a major redesign to the survey and 1990 census-based population-controls, adjusted for the estimated undercount. In addition, the 1994 data may be affected by the transition to the redesigned survey. For example, seasonal factors, of necessity, have been computed based on data collected in the survey prior to its revision, and these factors may not fully capture the pattern of seasonality in the current data. Hence, over-the-month comparisons of unemployment and other labor force estimates should be made with caution.

U.S. Employment - April 1994 Overview

On May 6, 1994, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported in its monthly "Employment Situation" release that nonfarm payroll employment continued to increase in April and unemployment was little changed. The unemployment rate was 6.4 percent in April; it had been 6.5 percent in the prior two months. The number of unemployed persons stood at 8.4 million. Since January the overall unemployment rate has declined by 0.3 percentage point and the total number of jobless persons has fallen by close to 300,000. The jobless rate for adult women, which has shown no clear trend in recent months, fell by 0.4 percentage point to 5.6 percent in April, equaling the rate for adult men. The jobless rates for the remaining major demographic groups in April were as follows: teenagers (19.9 percent, up two and one tenth of a percentage point from 17.8 percent), whites (5.7 percent, up from 5.6 percent), blacks (11.8 percent, down from 12.5 percent), and Hispanics (10.8 percent, up from 10.0 percent).

Civilian Employment (Household Survey Data)

Total civilian employment rose by 301,000 in April to 122.338 million. The employment-population ratio--the proportion of the working-age population with jobs--was 62.3 percent, about the same as in January, February and March. A total of 7.3 million workers or 6.0 percent of all employed persons, held two or more jobs in March. The civilian labor force (now at 130.700 million) was little changed from March, while the overall labor force participation rate held at 66.6 percent.

The median duration of unemployment was 9.2 weeks in April an increase of 0.7 weeks since January 1994. 2.951 million (35.8 percent of the total) unemployed workers had been jobless for 15 weeks or longer in April 1994, compared to 3.110 million or 37.0 percent in March. Job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs totalled 3.790 million or 44.4 percent of the unemployed in April, compared to 4.037 million or 46.9 percent in March. Job leavers totalled 825,000, while persons re-entering the labor force (2.843 million) and new entrants 689 thousand constitute the remainder of the unemployed.

Discouraged Workers (Household Survey Data)

The household survey redesign included a major change in the definition of discouraged workers. Two requirements were added: To be classified as discouraged, one must have searched for work during the prior year and be explicitly reported as currently available for work. Using this new definition, the number of discouraged workers was 500,000 in April on a not seasonally adjusted basis. Under the former, less restrictive definition, the number of discouraged workers had held steady at about 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted) for over 2 years.

Industry Payroll Employment (Establishment Survey Data)

Nonfarm payroll employment rose by 267,000 in April to 112.1 million in April, seasonally adjusted, despite a strike in the trucking industry which reduced the job count by about 70,000. As in March, some of the April gains reflect a recovery from weather-related weakness earlier in the year. Employment in construction, up 64,000 in April, increased sharply for the second consecutive month. As with the March gain, part of this was a recovery from weather-related declines in January and February, but much of it reflected strong growth in the industry.

Following a sharp rebound in March, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged in April. The manufacturing workweek held at a level (42.2 hours) not seen since the end of World War II.

New Mexico
Unemployment Insurance
Unemployment Compensation Regular Program
Not Seasonally Adjusted

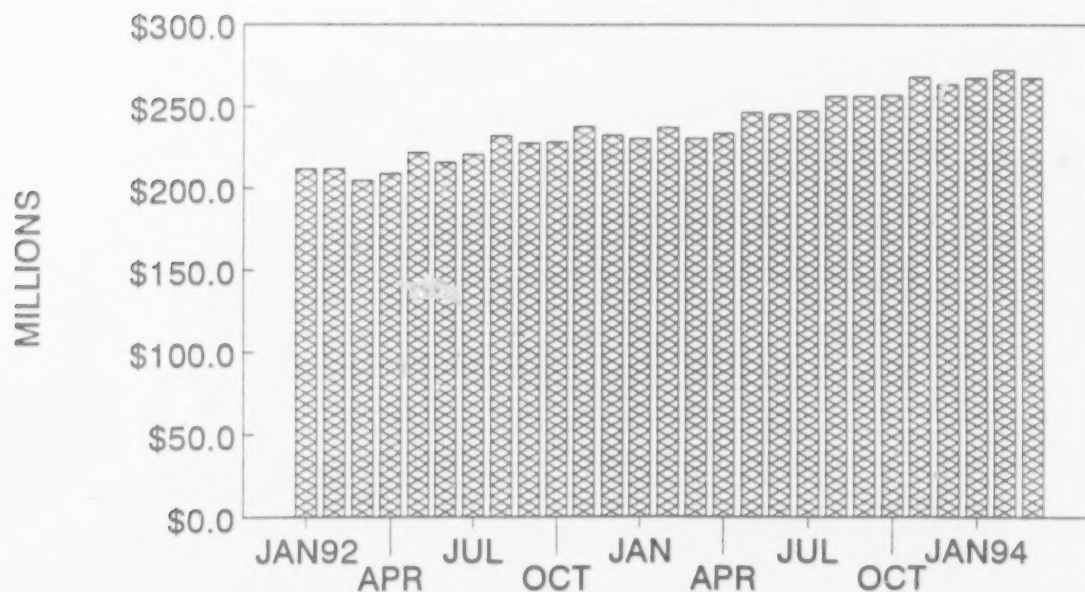
	April 1994	March 1994	April 1993	CHANGE FROM: Mar. '94	Apr. '93
CLAIMS ACTIVITIES					
Initial Claims	4,897	5,330	5,805	-433	-908
Continued Claims	52,688	67,599	56,924	-14,911	-4,236
# Insured Unemployed *	13,489	13,253	13,759	236	-270
Insured Unemployment Rate	2.4	2.4	2.5		
PAYMENT ACTIVITIES					
First Payments	2,173	2,538	2,441	-365	-268
Final Payments	754	777	843	-23	-89
Weeks Compensated	41,480	53,088	42,984	-11,608	-1,504
Net Benefit Payments	\$5,853,033	\$7,476,258	\$5,978,067	-\$1,623,225	-\$125,034
Average Weekly Check	\$141.10	\$140.83	\$139.08	\$0.27	\$2.02

* Reflects residents filing an intrastate continued claim and residents filing a continued claim against another state during the week which includes the 12th of the month.

New claims for unemployment insurance fell 433 or 8.1 percent over the month. This decrease is in contrast to increases seen in the same period the two previous years. Over the year, initial claims were down 908 for a 15.6 percent decrease. The number of insured unemployed per week rose 235 or 1.8 percent during the month, leaving the insured unemployment rate unchanged at 2.4 percent. Benefit payments for April totaled \$5.85 million, down \$1.62 million or 21.7 percent from March and down \$125,034 from April, 1993. The average weekly check increased \$0.27 from March to \$141.10.

Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

JANUARY, 1992 TO MARCH, 1994



Unemployment Insurance Program Quality Control Annual Report Calendar Year 1993
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The New Mexico Department of Labor administers the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Quality Control program which is used as a diagnostic tool in identifying payment errors and their causes and in correcting and tracking solutions to these problems. Representative samples of UI payments are selected and all aspects of the claimant's eligibility to receive UI benefits are reviewed to determine if the payments are correct.

New Mexico's overpayment rate increased by 1.1 percent to 8.0 percent in 1993. The majority of UI benefit overpayments are attributed to claimants' failure to report earnings while drawing UI benefits.

Total Dollars Paid in Population	\$63,590,636
Sample Size	591

	Percentage of Dollars	95% Confidence Interval (+/-)
Proper payments	92.0%	2.3%
Overpayments	8.0%	2.3%
	100.0%	
Underpayments	0.7%	0.4%

Claimants failing to conduct required work search were given formal warnings and no overpayment was established. The proper payment rate would be lower and the overpayment rate would be higher if these cases were counted as erroneous payments.

Supplemental Data

Responsibility for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Claimant Only	62.2
Agency Only	12.3
Claimant + Employer	10.9
Claimant + Agency	7.8
Employer Only	4.1
Claimant + Employer + Agency	1.5
Employer + Agency	1.2

Cause for Overpayments (Percent of Dollars Overpaid)

Work Search Issues	33.6
Separation Issues	32.2
Benefit Year Earnings Issues	17.1
Other Issues	7.1
Base Period Wage Issues	5.4
Eligibility Issues Excluding Work Search	4.6

Unemployment Insurance Tax Rates and Trust Fund Solvency

The federal-state Unemployment Insurance(UI) system was established by Congress in 1935 in response to economic conditions in the 1930's. The Social Security Act of 1935 authorized the Unemployment Insurance program.

The first major objective of the program was to provide unemployed workers the means of getting through a temporary period of involuntary unemployment. The second objective was to serve the business community by getting money into circulation at the outset of an economic downturn, thus slowing down recessionary pressures. Having employers pay into a trust fund during periods of prosperity provided funds workers could draw upon to provide partial wage replacement while unemployed.

The administration of the Unemployment Compensation program is a federal-state cooperative effort. Each state law outlines a tax structure, benefit levels, and eligibility conditions. State law, however, must conform to federal regulations.

The Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund is entirely supported by employer contributions. In New Mexico, monies in the Fund may only be used to pay Unemployment Insurance benefits. In general, the Fund balance is a function of the UI tax schedule in effect, the amount of wages paid by contributory (tax rated) employers, and the amount of benefits paid to UI recipients.

The New Mexico Unemployment Compensation Law includes six different tax schedules, each containing varying levels of tax rates. These rate schedules are triggered depending on the solvency level of the Trust Fund. The solvency of the Fund is measured by dividing the Fund balance by the amount of total wages paid by contributory employers. The resulting percentage is known as the Fund Reserve Ratio.

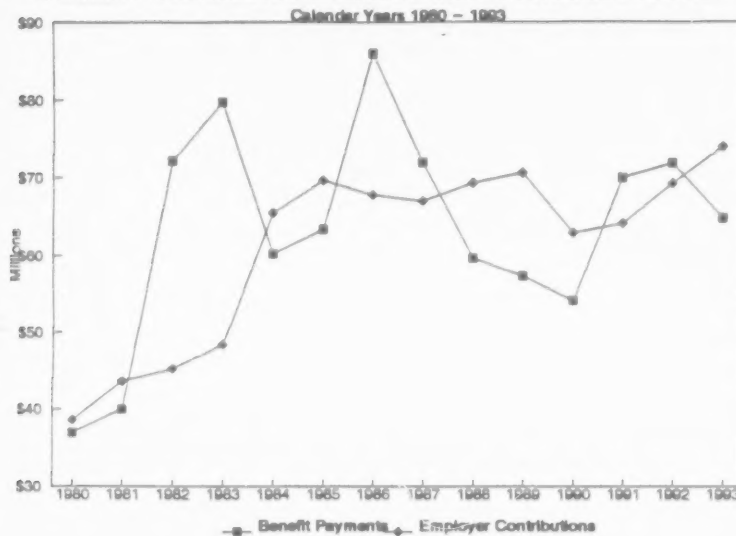
During economically depressed times, an increase in the amount of benefit payments draws down the reserves in the Fund. This leads to a reduction in the Reserve Ratio which triggers a higher tax schedule. Conversely, as benefit payments decline and employer contributions rise, the Fund Reserve Ratio increases, causing a lower tax schedule to trigger.

Optimally, the Fund should have only enough reserves to meet anticipated demand for benefits. Too much money in the Fund deprives the private economy of investment capital, whereas too little money will not be sufficient to meet future demands for benefit payments. The six rate schedules contained in the Unemployment Compensation Law were established in order to address different contingencies regarding solvency. Of these six rate schedules, Schedule 3 is the "optimal" schedule. Schedule 3 is triggered when the Fund has reached a level of reserves sufficient to meet anticipated demand, while at the same time minimizing employer contribution rates. In contrast, Schedules 1 and 2 trigger when the Fund has too much money in reserves. The lower rates contained in these schedules are a means of returning this overflow back to the economy. Schedule 4 triggers when the Fund has been drawn down and higher rates are required for rebuilding. Schedules 5 and 6, on the other hand, are triggered when the Fund balance is so low that significantly higher rates are required to rebuild the Fund very quickly in order to avert insolvency.

Each December, the Fund Reserve Ratio is computed by dividing the Fund balance, as of June 30 of that year, by total wages paid by contributory employers for the same period. The Fund Reserve Ratio is used to determine which of the six tax schedules will be in effect for the next calendar year. The Fund Reserve Ratio for 1993, computed by dividing the fund balance of \$248,502,234 by total contributory wages of \$8,886,433,600, was 2.8 percent. As a result, Schedule 3 is used to set tax rates for calendar year 1994. An individual employer's tax rate is based upon their reserves relative to their taxable payroll. The higher their reserves are, the lower the tax rate is. On Schedule 3, the lowest tax rate is 0.6 percent and the highest rate is 5.4 percent. This is the fifth year that Schedule 3 has been in effect.

As noted above, an increase in the tax rates follows a period in which benefit payments have been high and the balance in the Trust Fund has declined. This increase in the tax rates normally occurs one-and-one-half to two years after a high benefit period. This time lag allows the monies paid in benefits to have time to circulate in the economy for stabilization purposes before they are pulled out of the economy to rebuild the fund. The following graph illustrates this counter-cyclical effect between benefit payments and employer contributions.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS & EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS



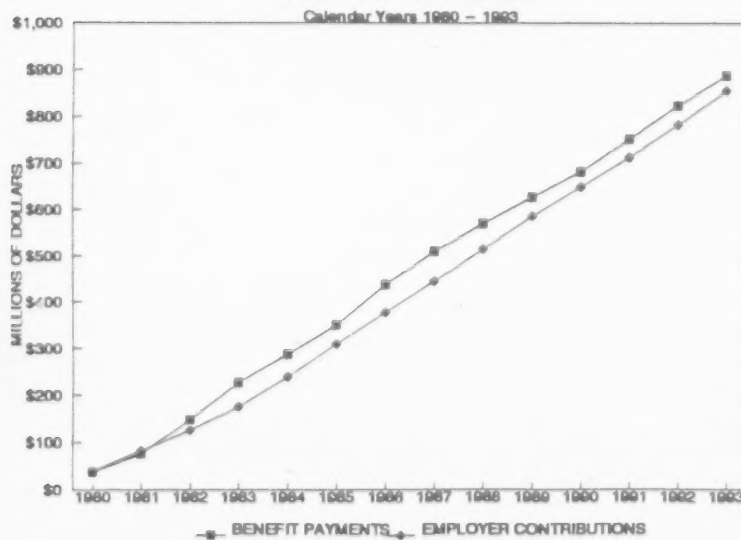
ANNUAL TOTALS

BENEFITS CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Benefits	Contributions
1980	\$37,003,015	38,593,549
1981	39,969,995	43,668,687
1982	72,139,308	45,320,265
1983	79,699,465	48,379,567
1984	60,176,550	65,428,106
1985	63,308,330	69,570,498
1986	85,965,518	67,742,910
1987	71,875,253	66,945,305
1988	59,608,154	69,257,821
1989	57,291,345	70,554,704
1990	54,140,636	62,883,311
1991	69,921,398	64,017,373
1992	71,739,698	69,186,537
1993	64,697,671	73,933,043

Over time, however, the amount collected in employer contributions is roughly the same as the amount paid in benefit payments. For example, for the calendar years 1980 through 1993, \$887.5 million was paid in benefit payments whereas \$855.0 was collected in employer contributions. The following graph shows the relationship between cumulative amounts of benefit payments and employer contributions.

CUMULATIVE TOTALS



CUMULATIVE TOTALS

BENEFITS CONTRIBUTIONS

Year	Benefits	Contributions
1980	37,003,015	38,593,549
1981	76,973,010	82,262,236
1982	149,112,318	127,582,501
1983	228,811,783	175,962,068
1984	288,988,333	241,390,174
1985	352,296,663	310,960,672
1986	438,262,181	378,703,582
1987	510,137,434	445,648,887
1988	569,745,588	514,906,708
1989	627,036,933	585,461,412
1990	681,177,569	648,344,723
1991	751,098,967	712,362,096
1992	822,838,665	781,548,633
1993	887,536,336	855,481,676

New Mexico Area Economic Activity

(SOURCES: Published articles, government documents, private and public sector news releases and reports from local New Mexico Department of Labor Service Centers. In most cases, no attempt is made to verify accuracy of information from the above sources)

Statewide:

The May 1994 issue of General Fund Report of the New Mexico Department of Finance and Administration (DFA), covering developments through February 1994, states that New Mexico General Fund revenues for February 1994 were \$170.9 million, with a year-to-date total of \$1.537 billion, 13.4 percent higher than the total for the first eight months in the previous fiscal year. According to the General Fund Report, this growth exceeds the latest DFA revenue forecast for FY94 of 11.9 percent. Severance tax revenues have grown 15.8 percent over the same period in the previous fiscal year, reflecting strong gains in the production of natural gas. Gross receipts tax revenues grew 6.1 percent on a year-to-date basis, compared to projected fiscal year growth of 7.5 percent. Net personal income tax revenues for the 1994 fiscal year to date were \$272.1 million for growth of 21.7 percent.

The April issue of the DFA General Fund Report discussed tax relief legislation passed by the 1994 session of the New Mexico Legislature that is expected to result in a \$59.7 million decrease in recurring General Fund revenues in FY 1995. The major tax reductions provide for a two cent reduction in the gasoline tax for three years; restructuring of the personal income tax (to mitigate the so-called marriage penalty), expansion of the low income tax credit, and a personal income tax credit for a portion of gross receipts tax paid on prescription drugs. The May issue of the General Fund Report notes, in a special report entitled "1994 Appropriations for Public Schools", that over \$1.2 billion of the \$2.6 billion total FY95 General Fund appropriation will go to support public education at the elementary and secondary levels in New Mexico. This amount is \$98.0 million or 8.8 percent higher than the current year's funding. This increase was achieved despite a three-year repeal of two cents of a five cent gasoline tax increase earmarked for education by the 1993 Legislature.

The 1994 consensus forecast for the New Mexico economy published by the Economic Outlook Center at the Arizona State University College of Business in the April 1994 issue of the **Western Blue Chip Economic Forecast**, is for 6.8 percent personal income growth, a 2.5 percent increase in manufacturing employment, a 3.1 percent increase in nonfarm wage and salary employment, a 1.8 percent population growth and a substantial 16.4 percent increase in housing permits. The consensus forecasts for all variables were identical to those made one month earlier. The consensus forecast for 1995 is for 6.5 percent personal income growth, manufacturing employment up by 2.0 percent, nonfarm wage & salary employment up by 2.7 percent, population growth of 1.7 percent, and housing permits up 7.8 percent. The Bureau of Business and Economic Research at the University of New Mexico and First Security Corporation remain the most optimistic of the five forecasting organizations, expecting 7.7 and 7.5 percent 1994 personal income growth respectively.

First Interstate Bank, New Mexico State University and US West Communications expect personal income growth of 6.6, 6.5 and 5.5 percent respectively.

The **Monthly Statistical Report** published by the New Mexico Human Services Department is the primary data source on anti-poverty programs administered by the state of New Mexico. The latest issue of the report, dated May 1994, provides summaries of human services program activity through March 1994. The number of Food Stamp cases in New Mexico increased by 1,930 during the month of March 1994, and the Food Stamp caseload is now 2,017 higher than one year ago, a 2.3 percent increase. The food stamp caseload had increased by 197 in February 1994. The number of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) cases increased by 356 during the month of March 1994. New Mexico has 2,373 more AFDC cases than at this time last year, a 7.5 percent increase. The number of AFDC-Unemployed Parent cases increased from 1,783 in January and 1,822 in February to 1,858 in March. The AFDC caseload growth rate has been 0.6 percent in December, 0.8 percent in January, 0.3 percent in February, before rising to 1.1 percent in March. The number of General Assistance (GA) cases in New Mexico increased by 49 during the month. New Mexico has 238 more GA cases than at this time last year, a 17.4 percent increase.

The March issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report**, published by the University of New Mexico Bureau of Business and Economic Research, provides mining sector data for the last part of 1993. Petroleum production in December 1993 was 5,976.7 (000 bbls.) up 2.4 percent over December 1992, while natural gas production was 124.9 (bil.cu.ft.) up 7.6 percent. On an annual average basis, oil production fell 2.3 percent and natural gas production rose by 13.4 percent. In December 1993, coal production was 2,607 (000 short tons) up 15.9 percent over December 1992, presumably reflecting production under the new contract obtained by Pittsburgh and Midway for coal from the York Canyon mine. Oil well completions, at 73 in January 1994, were down 26 percent from January 1993. Gas well completions, at 48, were down 34 percent from the previous year. November 1993 oil sales, at \$80.6 million, were down 22.1 percent over the same month last year, while gas sales, at \$196.2 million, were down 14.2 percent over November 1992.

The March 1994 issue of the **New Mexico Business Current Economic Report** features an article by Kevin Kargacin on "New City and Metro Population Estimates". The article points out that New Mexico is substantially less metropolitan than the immediate region and the nation as a whole. Only 56 percent of New Mexicans were classified as residents of a metropolitan area in 1992. Compared with the five surround-

ing states (Arizona, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Utah) New Mexico had the smallest proportion of persons living in metropolitan areas. New Mexico is also the least populated in the six-state area (1.515 million persons); Utah is closest to New Mexico with 1.811 million persons, 14.5 percent more than New Mexico. Despite its small overall size, New Mexico's nonmetro population is larger than the nonmetro estimates for Arizona, Colorado and Utah.

Albuquerque Area, Bernalillo County:

According to an item in the May 16 to 29 New Mexico Business News, **Honeywell's** defense avionics plant in Albuquerque has received a \$406,965 contract to supply electron tubes to the federal government. The contract was announced by the Defense Electronics Supply Center, the U.S. Department of Defense's principal procurement center for electronic items for the U.S. military and a number of federal civilian agencies.

According to an article in the Albuquerque Journal, Albuquerque's rising hotel occupancy rates have prompted several national hotel chains to plan expansions here. **Marriott** plans to build a 150-room Marriott Courtyard hotel on five acres just west of Interstate 25 and south of Paseo del Norte in Journal Center. There are plans to build an **Embassy Suites Hotel** near Interstate 40 and Louisiana Blvd. NE. A 1995 groundbreaking is planned. **Hampton Inn** plans to start building a second Albuquerque hotel in June near the Albuquerque International Airport. The new Hampton Inn will be at Yale Blvd. and Renard Place SE. It will have 62 rooms and employ 12 to 15 people. Construction is scheduled to start June 11, with a target opening date of December 12. **Albuquerque Midtown Travelodge** is to open in late May or early June on Candelaria Rd. NE, west of Interstate 25, with 20 to 25 employees. Construction is to start this fall on a new 70-room **Super-8** motel at the northwest corner of Gibson and Yale, near the Albuquerque Airport. The new Super-8, Albuquerque's third, is scheduled to open in April 1995. Industry officials say healthy growth in Albuquerque's hotel/motel industry is luring the big hotel chains. The hotel occupancy rate has grown from 57 percent in 1986 to 74.3 percent in 1993. The rate was 79.8 percent in March 1994.

The **Desert Hills Center for Youth and Families** is planning a \$1.3 million construction project to expand its outpatient and alternative residential care program. The expansion will triple the size of the center's day treatment services and require the addition of 50 staff positions at the long term residential treatment facility. The center will employ just under 200 people when the addition is completed.

The **Albuquerque Tribune** recently reported that a survey taken by the Apartment Association of New Mexico showed that apartment rental costs are up 1.5 percent since the beginning of January 1994. If that pace of rent increase were maintained for all of 1994, the total increase would be 6 percent. However, in 1993, rents were up by 12 percent. In March 1994, the apartment vacancy rate was 3.4 percent,

while in September 1993 the rate was 1.7 percent. Developers plan 4,800 new apartments to respond to the increasing rents and low vacancy rates.

Las Cruces Area, Doña Ana County:

New Mexico State University has received a \$406,000 grant from the U.S. Department of Energy. The grant will help fund a three-year sub-atomic research program. The grant may later be supplemented to a total value of more than \$1.3 million.

Silver City Area, Grant County:

Ecko Manufacturing, a producer of bicycle helmets, is moving its manufacturing facility to Silver City in late spring. The company is bringing 15 to 20 jobs to the community, with plans for expansion within five years. The owners are relocating their business from Idaho.

Hobbs Area, Lea County:

Construction began in May on a new **Smith's** supermarket in Hobbs, according to an article in the Hobbs News-Sun. The 50,000-square-foot store will create about 80 new jobs. The store will contain several specialty departments, including a bakery, service deli, produce section, floral, liquor, pharmacy and customer service booth in addition to regular grocery and non-food sections. Smith's operated two grocery stores in Hobbs when it was known as Smith's Foodway, but closed the stores in 1983 and 1985.

The closure of **Rich Meat Services** recently put about 100 people out of work in Hobbs recently. Rich Meat closed after losing a contract to sell meat to a Japanese company. Rich Meat Service is currently negotiating with other companies to put another food processing business in the same location.

Los Lunas Area, Valencia County:

According to an article in **The Villager**, published in Belen, the state plans to decrease the Los Lunas Hospital and Training School staff by 17 percent and clients by 40 percent by July 1995. The downsizing will reduce the number of developmentally disabled clients the facility serves from 340 to 200. The number of staff members will fall from 840 to 700, according to the facility's administrator. The staff reductions are to take place without layoffs.

Santa Fe Area, Santa Fe County:

About 18 of the Carson National Forest's approximately 200 employees have taken advantage of an early retirement plan that the U.S. Forest Service is offering. The plan is part of an effort nationally to trim the Forest Service's work force.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONAL JOB NEEDS

RECENT JOB SHORTAGES/SURPLUSES 1/

STATEWIDE SUMMARY:

SHORTAGES

COOK
ELECTRICIAN
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
REGISTERED NURSE
TRUCK DRIVER

MAJOR SURPLUSES

CASHIER
CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WKR, UNSKILLED
LABORER
SALES CLERK
SECRETARY

STATEWIDE SHORTAGES IN EDUCATION & HEALTH:

EDUCATION

BILINGUAL TEACHER
EDUCATIONAL DIAGNOSTICIAN
SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGIST
SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL,
PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

HEALTH

CERTIFIED NURSING ASSISTANT
CRITICAL CARE NURSE
HOME HEALTH AIDE
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSE
NURSE PRACTITIONER
PHYSICIAN
PHYSICIAN'S ASSISTANT
REGISTERED NURSE
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL,
PHYSICAL, SPEECH)

ALBUQUERQUE MSA:

SHORTAGES

CARDIOVASCULAR TECHNOLOGIST
CARPENTER
CORRECTIONAL OFFICER
ELECTRICIAN
ENGINEER (CHEM., ELEC., MECH.)
FAST FOOD WORKER
HOME HEALTH CARE AIDE
LOCKSMITH
MEDICAL TRANSCRIBER
MOTEL CLEANER
PHARMACIST
RADIOGRAPHER
SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR
SPEECH & LANGUAGE PATHOLOGIST
TEACHER (BILINGUAL, MATH & SCIENCE,
READING, SPECIAL ED.)
THERAPISTS (OCCUPATIONAL & PHYSICAL)
TRUCK DRIVER

SURPLUSES

ACCOUNTANT
CLERK, GENERAL
ELECTRONIC TECHNICIAN
LABORER
LAWYER
MACHINIST
MANAGER, ALL INDUSTRIES
RECEPTIONIST
SECRETARY
TEACHER (ELEMENTARY,
HOME EC., SOC. STUDIES)

SANTA FE MSA:

SHORTAGES

AUTOBODY REPAIR
BOOKKEEPER, COMPUTER
FAST FOOD WORKER
GLASS INSTALLER, AUTOMOTIVE
HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATOR
HOUSEKEEPER
LIVE-IN COMPANION
SECURITY GUARD

SURPLUSES

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
CASHIER
CLERK, GENERAL
CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
FRONT DESK CLERK
MANAGER, RETAIL SALES
RECEPTIONIST
SALES CLERK

LAS CRUCES MSA:

SHORTAGES

COOK, INSTITUTIONAL
ELECTRICIAN
NIGHT AUDITOR
PLUMBER
PRINTER
SHEET METAL WORKER

SURPLUSES

CANNERY WORKER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER, UNSKILLED
HARVEST WORKER, VEGETABLE
MOTEL CLEANER
TRUCK DRIVER, TRACTOR-TRAILER

NM DEPT OF LABOR SERVICE CENTERS 2/

PROJECTED LONG TERM NEEDS, 1988-2000: 3/

TOP 10 JOB OPENINGS

MATERIAL HANDLER
CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL
YARD WORKER
LANDSCAPE SPECIALIST
CLEANER, COMMERCIAL OR INST.
KITCHEN HELPER
MAINTENANCE REPAIRER, BLDG.
SECURITY GUARD

TOP 10 APPLICANTS

CONSTRUCTION WORKER II
CONSTRUCTION WORKER I
CLERK, GENERAL
CASHIER-CHECKER
SECRETARY
CARPENTER
CASHIER II
OPERATING ENGINEER
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY
RECEPTIONIST

FASTEST GROWING OCCUP.

HOME HEALTH AIDE
PARALEGAL
MEDICAL ASSISTANT
MEDICAL SECRETARY
PHYSICAL THERAPIST
CANNERY WORKER (seasonal)
TRAVEL AGENT
PHYSICAL THERAPY ASSISTANT
SURGICAL TECHNICIAN
PLASTIC MOLDING, CASTING OP.

OCCUP. W/MOST OPENINGS

SALESPERSON, RETAIL
WAITER & WAITRESS
FOOD COUNTER WORKER
CASHIER
GENERAL MANAGER & TOP EXEC.
SECRETARY
JANITOR & CLEANERS, EXC. MAID
GENERAL OFFICE CLERK
REGISTERED NURSE
TRUCK DRIVER, HEAVY

1/Based on monthly reports by NM Dept. of Labor Labor Service Centers and semi-annual survey of major Albuquerque employers and professional organizations. For current information by area contact the Area Labor Service Centers listed on the last page, or call the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis at 841-8645.

2/ Applicants registering and employers listing job openings with Labor Service Centers.

3/ Source: "New Mexico Occupational Outlook 2000," NMDOL, September 1991.

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• The humpback flute player Kokopelli displayed
• on the cover of the *New Mexico Labor Market*
• *Review* is found throughout prehistoric cultures
• in the Southwest. Kokopelli's symbolism varies
• from a fertility image, to a rain priest, to a
• hunting magician. In his hump he carries seeds
• of plants and flowers and with the music of his
• flute creates warmth for their germination as he
• scatters them.
•



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